REMARKS

In the Amendment, the specification and the claims have been amended to replace "aryl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms" with --phenyl or naphthyl--. This amendment is supported by the specification, for example, at page 11, line 7.

The specification and the claims have also been amended for chemical accuracy.

Entry of the Amendment is respectfully requested. Upon entry of the Amendment, claims 53-70 will be all the claims pending in the application.

I. Withdrawn Claim

In the Office Action Summary, it was indicated that claim 70 is withdrawn from consideration as being directed to non-elected subject matter.

Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner rejoin claim 70 when claims 58, 59 and 60 are allowed.

II. Response to Objection to Specification

At page 3 of the Office Action, the amendment filed August 10, 2004 was objected to as allegedly introducing new matter into the disclosure. Specifically, it was asserted that the amendment replacing "aryl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms" with --aryl having 6 to 10 carbon atoms-- was new matter.

Applicants respectfully traverse the objection because both the specification and the scientific literature support the amendment.

In particular, the specification of the present application describes "heterocyclic" and "aryl" separately. For example, in the 2nd full paragraph on page 9, it is described that "R_2 is heterocyclic, ... simple or substituted aryl."

Further, the specification provides specific examples of simple aryl such as phenyl and naphthyl (page 11, line 7). Phenyl and naphthyl contain only carbon atoms in the aromatic ring. The specification also provides specific examples of heterocyclic such as morpholino, piperidino, piperazino, *N*-methylpiperazino, pyrrollyl, pyridyl, furyl and thiophene (page 11, lines 11-13).

Accordingly, the specification of the present application implicitly defines "heterocyclic" as both non-aromatic heterocyclics and heteroaryls, whereas "aryl" refers to only carbon atom-containing aromatic rings that do not contain heteroaryls.

Additionally, Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary defines aryl as follows:

> "A compound whose molecules have the ring structure , characteristic of benzene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, anthracene, etc., i.e., either the 6-carbon ring of benzene or the condensed 6-carbon rings of the other aromatic derivatives. For example, an aryl group may be phenyl C_6H_5 or naphthyl $C_{10}H_9$. Such groups are often represented in formulas by "R."

For the Examiner's consideration, Applicants attach herewith a copy of page 98 from Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary.

Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art would know that an aryl group, phenyl as the simplest example, has at least 6 carbon atoms in the ring, and therefore the amendment is not new matter.

Nonetheless, to facilitate prosecution of the present application, Applicants have in the Amendment amended the specification to replace "aryl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms" with --phenyl or naphthyl--, as suggested by the Examiner. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the objection.

III. Response to Claim Rejection - 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph

At page 4 of the Office Action, claims 53-69 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as allegedly failing to comply with the written description requirement.

Specifically, it was asserted that the phrase "aryl having 6 to 10 carbon atoms" is not supported in the originally filed claims and specification.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for the reasons set forth above. Nonetheless, to facilitate prosecution of the present application, Applicants have in the Amendment amended claims 53 and 58, from which claims 54-57 and 59-69 depend, primarily and/or secondarily, to replace "aryl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms" with --phenyl or naphthyl--, as suggested by the Examiner. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejection.

IV. Response to Claim Rejection - 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

At page 5 of the Office Action, claims 53-69 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as allegedly being indefinite. Specifically, it was noted that it is impossible to have a cyclic alkyl without at least 3 carbon atoms.

Applicants respectfully submit that the amended claims are not indefinite. Specifically, Applicants have in the Amendment amended claims 53 and 58, from which claims 54-57 and 59-69 depend, primarily and/or secondarily, to replace "linear, branched, or cyclic alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms" with --linear alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, branched or cyclic alkyl having 3 to 10 carbon atoms--. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejection.

V. Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: January 28, 2005

Hawley's

Condensed Chemical

Dictionary

TWELFTH EDITION

Revised by

Richard J. Lewis, Sr.

VNR VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD COMPANY
New York

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arsenic trifluoride. (arsenious fluoride).
CAS: 7784-35-2. AsF_3.
Properties: Mobile liquid which fumes in air.
Hazards: Extremely toxic.
Use: Fluorinating reagent, catalyst, ion implantation source, and dopant.

arsenic trioxide. (crude arsenic; white arsenic; arsenious acid; arsenious oxide; arsenous anhydride). CAS: 1327-53-3. As_2O_3.
Properties: White, odorless, tasteless powder, slightly soluble in water, soluble in acids and alkalies, soluble in glycerol, d 3.865. Sublimes on heating.
Derivation: Smelting of copper and lead concentrates. Flue dust to which pyrite or galena concentrations are added yields As_2O_3 vapor. Condensation gives product of varying purity called crude arsenic (90–95% pure). A higher-purity oxide called white arsenic (99+% pure) is obtained by resubliming the crude As_2O_3.
Hazard: A human carcinogen.
Use: Pigments, ceramic enamels, aniline colors, decolorizing agent in glass, insecticide, rodenticide, herbicide, sheep and cattle dip, hide preservative, wood preservative, preparation of other arsenic compounds.

arsenic trisulfide. (arsenious sulfide; arsenic sulfide [yellow]; arsenous sulfide; arsenic tersulfide). CAS: 1303-33-9. As_2S_3.
Properties: Yellow crystals or powder, changes to a red form at 170C, d 3.43, mp 300C, insoluble in water and hydrochloric acid, dissolves in alkaline sulfide solutions and nitric acid.
Derivation: Occurs in nature as the mineral orpiment. May be precipitated from arsenious acid solution by the action of hydrogen sulfide.
Grade: Technical, pigment, single crystals.
Use: Pigment, reducing agent, pyrotechnics, glass used for infrared lenses, semiconductors, hair removal from hides.

arsine. (arsenic hydride). CAS: 7784-42-1. AsH_3.
Properties: Colorless gas, fp −113.5C, bp −62C, decomposes 230C, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, alkalies.
Derivation: Reaction of aluminum arsenide with water or hydrochloric acid, electrochemical reduction of arsenic compounds in acid solutions.
Grade: Technical, 99% pure or in mixture with other gases.
Hazard: Highly poisonous by inhalation. TLV 0.05 ppm.
Use: Organic synthesis, military poison, doping agent for solid-state electronic components.

arsphenamine. A specific for syphilis originally developed by Ehrlich, but no longer in use. It was a derivative of arsenic and benzene.
See Ehrlich.

"Artic" [*Du Pont*]. TM for refrigeration grade of methyl chloride.

artificial cinnabar. See mercuric sulfide, red.

artificial snow. A copolymer of butyl and isobutyl methacrylate, often dispersed from an aerosol bomb or other atomizing device, used in decorative window displays, etc. Man-made snow is crystallized water vapor made by mechanical means.

aryl. A compound whose molecules have the ring structure characteristic of benzene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, anthracene, etc., i.e., either the 6-carbon ring of benzene or the condensed 6-carbon rings of the other aromatic derivatives. For example, an aryl group may be phenyl C_6H_5 or naphthyl $C_{10}H_9$. Such groups are often represented in formulas by "R."
See also alkyl.

arylalkyl. A compound containing both aliphatic and aromatic structures, e.g., alkyl benzenesulfonate. Also called aralkyl.

As. Symbol for arsenic.

as-. Abbreviation for asymmetrical, same as uns-.

ASA. (1) American Standards Association. (2) Abbreviation for acrylic ester-modified styrene acrylonitrile terpolymer.
See also "Luran Sulfur."

asarone.
See 2,4,5-trimethoxy-1-propenylbenzene.

asbestine. A soft fibrous magnesium silicate. Used as a filler in paper, rubber, and plastics.

asbestos. CAS: 1332-21-4. A group of impure magnesium silicate minerals which occur in fibrous form. Colors: white, gray, green, brown. D 2.5. Noncombustible.

(1) Serpentine asbestos is the mineral chrysotile, a magnesium silicate. The fibers are strong and flexible, so that spinning is possible with the longer fibers. A microcrystalline form, TM "Avibest," has been developed.

(2) Amphibole asbestos includes various silicates of magnesium, iron, calcium, and sodium. The fibers are generally brittle and cannot be spun, but are more resistant to chemicals and to heat than serpentine asbestos.

(3) Amosite.

(4) Crocidolite.

Occurrence: Vermont, Arizona, California,

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